DE CURAÇAOSCHE COURANT.

Vol. V.] Saturdag den 7den Juny, 1817. [No. 23.

Fiscaals's Kantoor, 6den Juny, 1817.

DE ondergetekende als daar toe door den Weledelen Achtbaren Raad behoorlyk gequalificeerd, doet by deze alle Broodbakkers te kennen geven, en ordonneren, dat de Brooden voor deze en volgende week te bakken het gewigt moeten houden als—

De Fransche Broden 12, en

De Ronde Broden 13 oncen,

Op pœne als by publicatie is gestatueerd.

Per order van den Raad Fiscaal.

P. HOCHE Eerste Klerk.

ADVERTISSEMENT.

Curaçao den 30sten Mey, 1817.

DIE genen welke hun opgaaf ingevolge Publicatie dato 22sten April 1817, wegens Hoofd en Familie Gelden, noch niet bezorgd hebben worden by deeze aangezegd zulks te doen voor of uiterlyk op den 9den Juny 1817, s'middags ten 12 uuren, aan het Bureau van my ondergeteekende, zullende de ingebreken blyvende zich zelven die gevolgen te wyten hebben.

De Raad Contrarolleur Generaal der Fin.

NUBOER.

INTERDICT.

~~Fiscaal's Kantoor 12den May 1817.~~

DAAR het ter kennisse van den Adjunct Fiscaal gekomen is, dat op gisteren aan de Overzyde, een Dolle Hond op straat gezien is; en terwyl het ontwyfelbaar is, dat door het verder loopen der Honden op de publieke Straat, in dit tegenwoordige heete Saisoen, het getal der Dolle Honden noodzakelyk vermeerderen zal; het geen dan ook van zeer nadelige gevolge voor het algemeen kan zyn: Zo is het dat den Adjunct Fiscaal, met voorkennis van zyn Excellentie den Vice Admiraal Commandeur van de Militaire Willems Orde, Gouverneur Generaal &c. &c &c. allen ende een iegelyk by dezen interdiceert, hunne honden binnen den tyd van vierentwintig uren na de afkondiging dezes, op de publieke straat te laten lopen; zullende anderzints dezelven niet alleen doodgeslagen worden, maar ook de Eigenaars voor de ongelukken door hun veroorzaakt verantwoordelyk gesteld zyn; zullende dit Interdict provisioneel voor den tyd van Ses Weken in vigeur blyven.

(W. G.) H. R HAYUNGA.

Adjunct Fiscaal.

Curaçao den 30sten Mey 1817.

UIT DE HAND OF IN HET PUBLIEK TE KOOP.

EEN zeer gemakkelyk Woonhuis, bestaande uit twee Verdiepingen, hebbende tevens een groot Pakhuis beneden, en eene voortreffelyke Regenbak, met andere geryffelykheden, staande en gelegen in de Breede Straat N° 74. Als mede eenige goede Slaven, Meubelen, en Huiscieraden—Alles zyn daaglyks te bezien, mits zich addresseerende by MOSES SILBA LEYBA, achter het Fort.

Curaçao den 28sten May 1817.

TE HUUR.

DE Eerste verdieping van het Huis van Zyne Excellentie den Vice Admiraal Gouverneur Generaal, staande en gelegen aan de Overzyde dezer Haven aan de Waterzyde en hoek van de Brede Straat onder N° 1 van Wyk N° 1.

Curaçao den 23sten Mey 1817.

EEN ieder zy gewaarschouwd geen credit te verleenen op of uit den naam des ondergeteekendens, dan op deszelfs eigen handschrift, zullende er anders geene betaling opgeschieden.

S. G. VAN PADDENBURGH.

Curaçao den 23sten Mey 1817.

NAAR AMSTERDAM.

Zal zonder uitstel van hier op den 28sten Juny vertrekken, het schip



DE VROUW TRYNTJE,

Kapitein E. D. DEKKER.

Voor Vragt teegens een moderate prys, en Passagiers addresseere men zig aan den Kapitein of ten Comptoire van

BEUTNER & Th. JUTTING.

CORNELIA MEYENBORGH, wonende alhier, huisvrouwe van den thans uitlandigen Andries Pieter Borgstrom, voor zo veel des noods ten dezen geadsisteerd met haren curator adlites Claude Francois Römer, postuleerende procureur voor de Hove van civile en Crimineele Justitie dezes eilands, doet op bekomene speciale permissie en authorisatie van den Edelen Achtbaren Raad van Civile en Criminele Justitie dezes eilands, door mÿ deurwaarder en gerechts Bode.

Openlÿk en by edicte dagvaarden voornoemde Andries Pieter Borgstrom, thans ~~uitlandig.—Tegens Donderdag~~ ter eerste ordinaire sessie van de Edele Achtbare Heeren Raden Commissarissen uit de Hove van Civile en Criminele Justitie, die wezen zal na den eersten Augustus 1817 des morgens ten tien uuren, voor welgemelde Edele Achtbare Heeren Raden Commissarissen.

Om aan te horen zodanigen eÿsch en conclusie als ten dienende rechtdage, uit name en van wegens de eÿsscheresse, zo als dezelve ten dezen is agerende, op ende jegends den gedaagde zal worden gedaan en genomen, ten fine den band des huwelÿks tusschen de eÿsscheresse en den gedaagde gesubsisteerd hebbende, bÿ vonnisse van welgemelde Edele Achtbare Raad, uit hoofde van des gedaagdens meer dan vÿf jarige uitlandigheid, zal worden verklaard te zÿn gedissolveerd, daarop te antwoorden en verder voort te procederen als naar style,—met de kosten olte &c.

PUBLICATIE.

Praesident en Raaden van Civile en Criminele Justitie, over Curaçao en onderhorige eilanden.

Gezien en geexamineert hebbende.

1. De ordonnantie op de manier van procederen in dato 19den January 1784 geemaneert artikel 64.

2. Voorts het reglement op het beleid van de regeering het justitie weezen, den handel en scheepvaart voor deze colonie op den 14den September 1815 gearresteert sub N° 58 en speciaal de daarin vervatte 52ste en 53ste artikel.

3. De by artikel 65 van gemelde reglement toegekende judicature, aan het collegie van commercie en zee-zaaken.

4. De publicatie van zyn excellentie de Vice Admiraal Gouverneur Generaal en Raaden van Politie van dato 25sten April 1816 nopens het gebruik der seguls op documenten en sententien, voorzegd collegie specteerende.

5. De gearresteerde manier van procederen voor dat collegie dato 27 Junÿ 1816 gearresteert, speciaal de eerste vÿftien artikelen en de 21ste daaraanvolgende.

Waarmede in vergelÿking gebragt zÿnde, de teneur.

1. Van gemeld 64 artikel der manier van procedeeren des jaars 1784.

2. De doarbÿ geallegueerde 108 en 112 artikels van de instructie van den Hove en Provinciaale Raade van Holland.

3. De stÿl en practÿk in de procedures *Ex Lege diffamari* geusiteert bÿ *Gail*, *Vromans*, *Meruba*, *van der Linden* en andere rechts auteuren te vinden.

En waaruit duidelÿk komt te blÿken.

Dat de *actio ex Lege diffamari*, tendeerende tot het institueeren of vervolgen eener geventeerde actie, van een derde tegens den impetrant *op poene van verstek en eeuwig stilzwygen* alleen bÿ *mandament*, en also privativelÿk bÿ den hove verkregen word, gelÿk dan ook dezelve altoos, alhier van den Raad van justitie is geimpetreert, blÿkens gezegd artikel 64, en zelf het verleenen daarvan strÿden zoude, met de Ordonnantie voor het Collegie van Commercie en zee-zaken van dato 27 Junÿ 1816.

Voorts gelet, dat in alle quaestie van jurisdictie tusschen eenig hof, en eene mindere regtbank, het hoog gerichts hof in s'Gravenhage, voor zo ver haar ressort betreft, alleen de beslissing heeft volgens instructie artikel 64.

Hebben Praesident en Raaden besloten ZICH TE VERKLAREN, gelÿk dezelve verklaaren bÿ deze, voor als noch in alle procedures *Ex Lege Diffamari* geinstitueert wordende, tendeerende tot het obtineeren van *perpetuum silentium*, bÿ uitsluiting ALS COMPETENTE RECHTERS.

Zullende deze in het bÿzyn van alle practizÿns voor dezen hove postulerende, ter audientie van den Raad, en verder ter gewone plaatse worden afgekondigt, tot een ieders narigt, en met injunctie aan opgemelde practizÿns, om hun stiptelÿk naar den inhoude te reguleeren op poene van arbitraire correctie, na bevind van zaken.

Gedaan en gearresteert in den Raade op den 13den Meÿ 1817; het 4de jaar Zÿner Majesteit's regering.

(was getekend) J. J. ELSEVIER,

President.

Ter ordonnantie van dezelve.

(was getekend) Jb. THIELEN,

Secs. Ad intm.

Accordeert met deszelfs origineel.

(was getekend) Jb. THIELEN,

Secs ad intm

Aldus gebupliceert ter audiantie van den Raad voornoemd den 13den, in het Fort Amsterdam en in Willemstad op Curaçao den 14den Meÿ 1817.

Jb. THIELEN,

Secs. ad intm.

DE CURACAOSCHE COURANT.

Publieke Aanbesteeding.

INGEVOLGE authorisatie van Zyne Excellentie, den Vice Admiraal A. Kikkert, Gouverneur Generaal van Curaçao en onderhorige Eilanden, Commandeur der Militaire Willems Orde &c. &c. &c.

Zal den Raad Contrarolleur Generaal der Finantien Ridder der Militaire Willems Orde, &c &c. Aan den minsts inschryvende aanbesteeden de leverantie van ongeveer Duizend Drie Honderd Ponden Varsch Vleesch te distribueeren aan de Troepen Garnisoen houdende in deze Kolonie, op zodanige tyd en voorwaarden als ter lezinge leggen aan het Bureau van den ondergeteekende in het Fort Amsterdam.

De Billetten van inschryving zullen uitterlyk op Woensdag den 11den Juny 1817 des namiddags voor 2 uuren moeten ingeleeverd zyn.

Zullende antwoord op denzelven den dag daaropvolgende gegeeven worden.

Den Raad Contrarolleur Generaal der Finantien voornoemd.

NUBOER.

Curaçao den 6den Juny 1817.

Curaçao den 6den Juny 1817.

Publieke Verkooping.

INGEVOLGE authorisatie, zal den ondergeteekende Magazyn Meester van alle s'lands Magazynen, by publieke opveiling doen verkopen, op aanstaande Dingsdag den 10den deezer des morgens om 10 uuren, binnen het Fort Amsterdam.

Een party ledige Genever Kelders met Vlessen, als mede eenige ledige Vaten.

G. C. MULLER.

Curaçao den 7den Juny 1817.

ALLE de genen die eenige pretentie hebben ten laste het brik Venillia, kapt. G. J. Kuyl, worden verzogt hunne Rekeningen inteleveren voor Woensdag den 11de dezer, ten Kantoore van de ondergetekende; zullende gemeld vaartuig de Zaturdag daaraanvolgend naar Rotterdam vertrekken.

pr. BING & JUTTING.

Curaçao den 6den Juny 1816.

ALLE de genen die eenige pretentie hebben ten laste het brik schip Industrie, kapitein E. Hillers, worden verzocht hunne Rekeningen voor Dingsdag den 10den dezer ten Kantoore van de ondergeteekenden inteleveren.

LENZ & MEYER.

ADVERTISSEMENT.

Curaçao den 23sten Mey 1817.

AAN het publiek word by deze bekend gemaakt, dat het Collegie van de wees-onbeheerde en Desolate Boedel Kamer deses Eilands; de tweede Woensdag van ieder maand vergaderen zal; die geene die eenige voordragt het zy schriftelyk of mondeling te doen hebben, kunnen zich op gemelde dag aan evengemelde Collegie adresseeren.

GYSBERT VOS, J. z. Secretaris.

Curaçao, June 6, 1817.

CONCERT.

SIGNORA MARCHETTI, has the honor to inform the respectable inhabitants of this Island, that she intends giving a PUBLIC CONCERT on Monday the 16th inst. when she proposes to play Nine New Airs and Overtures on the Harp and Piano Forte, accompanied with her voice, which she trusts will meet the approbation of the Public. Bills containing the particulars of the performance, will be stuck up in the streets on Monday next. This will be the last Concert which Signora Marchetti will have the honor of giving in this Colony, as she intends proceeding shortly to North America. Admittance for each person will be One Dollar.

Curaçao, 4th June, 1817.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned intending to leave this island in all the ensuing week, desires that all claims against him may be presented immediately for payment; and at the same time requests those indebted to him to make payment without further delay.

JOSEPH FOULKE.

Curaçao, 6th June, 1817.

ALL persons having any demands against the brig Industrie, captain E. Hillers, are requested to send in the same, on or before Tuesday next the 10th instant, to the Store of

LENZ & MEYER.

Curaçao, den 6den Juny 1817.

DE ondergetekende, Procureur en Be Edege Translateur in vreemde Talen, zyn Kantoor van de Breede Straat naar het Fort Amsterdam verplaatst hebbende, adverteerd zyn vrienden en het publiek dat hy aldaar hunne bevelens als naar gewoonte, in beiden vakken zal afwagten.

'M. RICARDO.

CURACAO.

Vaartuigen in en uitgeklaart zederd onze laatste

INGEKLAARD—JUNY.

2.	golet Goede Hoop, Naar,	Martinique	
	—— Goede Hoop, Eltino,	Spaansche kust	
	—— N S del Carmen, Malaba,	Po. Cabello	
3.	—— De Galo, Urristiena,	St. Domingo	
	bark Celestina, Augustie,	Spaansche kust	
4.	bark Monserat, Marten,	Porto Rico	
	golet Dorothea, Hart,	St. Croix	
6.	—— Jan Hendrik, Danies,	Sp. kust	
	—— Monserate, Sierra,	Coro	
	—— Alexandria, Coolman,	Aruba	

UITGEKLAARD—JUNY.

2.	bark Toevalling, Froliek,	Aruba
3.	—— Forthuin, Riquester,	Sp. kust
	golet Julianna, Lyon,	ditto
	bark Charlotte, Hull,	St. Martin
	golet Cordelia, Sutton,	New York
4.	brik Johanna Maria, Craan,	St. Domingo
	bark Forthuin, Hansen,	Puerto Cabello
	golet Prins van Oranje, Baptista,	Porto Rico
6.	Goede Hoop, Naar,	Puerto Cabello
	—— La Line, Gouirao,	Porto Rico
	—— Maria, Jansen,	St. Croix

Gisteren is het Vonnis door den Weledelen Gestrengen Krygsraad, tegens Johann Heinrich Rhein Soldaat by het 11de Bataillon Jagers uitgesproken, voor het stelen van een stuk Bont Linnen uit een winkel in de Overzyde, ten uitvoer gebragt geworden, na van den militairen stand vervallen te zyn verklaart, is hy openbaarlyk gegeeseld en gebrandmerkt geworden, zal kortlyks van deeze volkplanting voor altoos worden gebannen, en verboden immer in eenig van zyn Majesteits bezittingen te treden.

De brik De Stad Hamburgh, kapitein Beens, 47 dagen van Havre de Grace is alhier gisteren nademiddag met een lading van droge goederen en provisie aangekomen. Zy brengd geene byzondere tydingen; alles was stil in Frankryk toen zy zeilde. Een Hollandsch schip van St. Domingo word voorondersteld de Vreede en Vriendschap, kapitein Calisboek te zyn, is te Havre de Grace drie weeken voor 't vertrek van de brik met een lading mahonie, aangekomen.

By byzondere brieven van den 22sten en den 23sten van April, ontvangen met 't laatste vaartuig van Jamaica, en waarvan het volgend extract is genomen, schynt het te blyken, dat de wapenen van de Republiek van Zuid Amerika eenige voordeelen in onderscheidene deelen van het vasteland hebben behaald.

"Die van Mexico hebben laatstelyk bezit genomen van Pasacualeo Pamacolo en Punto de Piedra. De generaal Mina was in communicatie met het gouvernement, en deed alles om het zelve te ondersteunen. Onderscheidene divisien in Matagorda vereenigd zynde, vormen eene armee van 4000 wel gewapende mannen.

"Men schryft van Panama, dat een zeer bloedig gevecht in Peru heeft plaats gehad, doch men is onzeker welke party heeft gezegepraald.

"De exdeditie van Mendoza (in Buenos Ayres) tegen Chili is met het gelukkigste gevolg uitgevoerd; alle de steden door welken zy gingen vereenigden zich van zelven met de zaak der Independenten.

"De wapenen der Portugeezen tegen Buenos Ayres geregt, hebben eene mislukking ver tegende de verwachting des gouvernements ondervonden. Uit een officieel berigt van den 16den Maart ll. weten wy, dat een deel van de armee zich zelve met de zaak der Independenten vereenigd heeft, het geen het voornaamste beginzel of beweegreden van de revolutie in Pernambuco is geweest, de voornaamste zeestad in Brazilien. Alles werd zoo snel uitgevoerd dat alleen een kolonel van de artillery gedood werd, by deze gelegenheid. De koninglyke famielie scheepte zich toen dadelyk in, in een oorlogschip behorende tot zyn Brittannische Majesteit.

"Door onderscheidene vaartuigen, en zommige byzondere brieven, zyn wy verzekerd dat in het *zoogenaamde* koningryk St. Fé de Bogota eenige ernstige gevechten zyn voorgevallen. Er is naauwelyks eenige communicatie tusschen St. Fé en Santa Marta en Carthagena, en ingevolge van dat, wordt de grootste stilte in acht genomen. De vaartuigen op Magdalena zyn onder embargo gesteld, en er zyn maatregelen tot verdediging genomen."

"Quito en Popayan zyn gerevolteerd, en zyn in bezit van de Independenten. In Choco en Antioquia zyn er sterken deelen guerillas (kleine benden) die de royalisten zeer hinderen.

"Met een schoener, die gisteren arriveerde, in vier dagen van Carthagena zyn alle de berigten wegens St. Fe bevestigd. Dit vaartuig vluchtte van Carthagena, en heeft als passagiers mede gebrocht luitenant colonel Urdaneta, en zyne familie, met zes Carthageniaansche, die van de ponton dier plaats ontsnapt zyn."

Extract uit een brief van St. Thomas, gedagtekend den 30sten Mey 1817.

"Op den 27sten ultimo bleef een Spaansche vloot van 19 vaartuigen onder convooi van een fregat en korvet, voor twee dagen buiten Margarita, het word gezegd dat zy troepen voor de Spaansche kust aan boord hadden, maar niet te Cumana ontscheept zynde, word voorondersteld dat zy naar La Guayra en Puerto Cabello voortgegaan zyn.

"Lord Cochrane,(zegt The Morning Chronicle) is van Engeland gezeild met 300 officieren en $ 100,000 aan boord, zyn bestemmingplaats is niet bekend, enige menschen denken dat hy naar Beunos Ayres vertrokken is en anderen naar Venezuela.

"Het is hier berigt geworden, dat generaal Morillo in de verschillende gevechten door een der Independente opperhoofden genaamd Paez, die gezegd word een armee van 7000 man te hebben, het grootste gedeelte bestaande uit ruitery en met lans en karbynen gewapenden, verslagen is geworden. Dit zyn de meest in omloop zynde nieuwschen alhier."

EXTRACTEN UIT LONDONSCHE PAPIEREN.

Generaal Decaen, de laatste der Fransche officieren van rang welke Bonapartes gelukken gevolgd had, die gedagt wierd straf van de tegenswoordige Fransche regering verdiend te hebben, is ontslagen geworden. Het is gedurende deszelfs rechtsgeding ontdekt geworden dat hem vergiffenis toekwam.

De koning van Frankryk word in de dagbladen voorgesteld geheel wel te zyn, en is bezig zich als gewoonlyk in het openbaar te vertoonen.

Brieven door een Americaansch schip te Gibralta van Canton aangebragt, melden dat de ambassage naar China onder Lord Amherst geheel wel te Tienging in de golf van Pe-tche-lee op den 26sten July, na een aanmerkelyk korte reis door de geele zee, ontscheept is.

In September waren zy nog te Pekin, maar geene tydingen zyn wegens de vordering in de negotiatie aan den afgezant toebetrouwd, ontvangen geworden; maar brieven te Canton door de generaal Hewit van Tiensing aangebragt, stellen een gunstig uitslag aan de ambassage voor.

Berigten van Hamburg van den 26sten bevestigen, dat een zamenzwering om de kroon prins van Zweden te vernielen, ontdekt is geworden; maar op welke wyze

of voor welke volkomene oogmerken, kan men zoo licht niet gissen. In bÿvoegzel van wat hieromtrent in de Hamburgsche papieren gebleken is, behelzen de particuliere brieven van Zweden verscheidene ver halen. Volgens hun, zÿn zes moordenaars heimelÿk gehuurd en in het paleis ingeleid geworden om de prins te vermoorden, maar een tydelyke ontdekking van dit hoogwreedlÿk voornemen, verhinderde derzelver volbrenging gelukkiglÿk.

Brieven van Genoa kondigen aan, dat verwarringen te Corfu uitgebroken zÿn, en dat een schot op de koets van den Engelschen Gouverneur losgebrand is geworden.

De keizer van Morokko heeft de teruggaaf van twee Nederlandsche vaartuigen welke door een zeerover genomen waaren, bevolen; en beval het arrest van den kapitein, als mede van de gouverneurs van Tangiers en Debat, die geweigerd hebben de vaartuigen op verzoek van de Nederlandsche consul op te geven.

Een vaartuig is te Liverpool van Demerarÿ na eene onvoorbeeldige reis van 30 dagen, aangekomen, wat op honderd mylen elke agtereenvolgende dag gerekend word.

Talleÿrand de uitstekendste bedrÿver op het politieke toneel van Europa, is in zyns meesters gunst hersteld geworden, en verscheen Zondag en Maandag aan het Hof. Het is het zonderling lot van deeze behendige staatkundige, geduriglÿk in de veranderingen van de ministerieele barometer behartigd te zÿn: op een dag is hÿ in volle gunst, en de volgende vervalt hÿ in ongenade, vergezeld met alle de ootmoedige strengheden, welk de etiquette van het Fransche Hof veroorloofd. Zÿn herkomst tot gunst is een bewÿs dat de haat zÿns meesters niet lang duurd. Staatkunde, alhoewel, even zoo als goede geaartheid, kan zÿn vergiffenis voorgesproken hebben. Hÿ is de representant van oudste en magtigste Baronsch Huisen in Frankrÿk. Het voordelig spel welk hÿ voor de laatste 20 jaren speelde heeft hem mede de rÿkste Fransch onderdaan gemaakt. Het is daar vóor niet te verwonderen dat de koning niet zÿn gewoonlÿk goed verstand pogen zoude door elk schoon en eerlÿk middel hem aan de belangen van zÿne familie te hegten. Veel geest word hÿ aanhoudendheid in de kamer der gedeputeerden getoond, zedert de geweonte om extempore te spreken in zwang gekomen is.

De Fransche minister van Marine heeft verklaart de marine onkosten niet beneden 43 milioenen te kunnen brengen. "Bonaparte heeft alles in een vrees volle staat van verwarring gelaten; hÿ beschermde en versterkte alleen de overwonnene landen; hÿ liet onze marine vergaan, ten einde schatten op de havens van Antwerpen en Vlissingen te besteden, dewelke nu ten prooi van vreemdelingen zÿn."

Een uitnemende greep.

Kapitein Applebÿ van *H*ondures berigt dat een kleine schoener onder Kartagenasche vlag met een kanon en 35 man, (word vooronderstelde te New Orleans uitgerust te zÿn) buiten Beliza een Spaansche feluche geladen met een halve milioen Patienjes en Indigo ter byna hetzelfde bedrag genomen heeft. De Feluche was naar *H*avanna bestemd, en het word voor ondersteld dat de kaper onderrigting van haar, terwÿl zÿ haar schatrÿke lading te Guatamala innam, kreeg.—*Norfolkpapr.*

Yesterday the sentence pronounced by the Court Martial against Johann Heinrich Rhein, private of the 11th batt. Chasseurs, for stealing a piece of check from a shop in Otrabanda, was carried into execution. After being degraded as a soldier he was publicly flogged and branded, and will speedily be banished from this colony, and prohibited from ever entering any other of His Majesty's possessions.

The brig De Stadt Hamburgh, captain Beens, 47 days from Havre de Grace, arrived here yesterday afternoon, with a cargo of dry goods and provisions. Brings no particular news; all was tranquil in France when she sailed. A Dutch ship, from St. Domingo, with a cargo of mahogny, supposed to be the Vreede en Vriendschap, captain Calishoek, arrived at Havre de Grace three weeks previous to the sailing of the brig.

By private letters of the 22d and 23d of April, received by the last vessel from Jamaica, and from which the following extracts are taken, it would appear that the arms of the Republic of South America had obtained several successes in different parts of the continent.

"Those of Mexico have ultimately taken possession of Pasacualeo, Pamacola, and Punto de Piedra. General Mina was in communication with the government, and was doing every thing to support it. Several divisions having united in Matagorda formed an army of 4000 men well armed.

"They write from Panama, that a very sanguinary engagement had taken place in Peru, but they are ignorant which party gained the victory.

"The expedition from Mendoza (in Buenos Ayres) against Chili, has met with the most favorable success; all the towns which it passed through having united themselves to the Independent cause.

"The arms of the Portuguese directed against Buenos Ayres, have experienced a reverse very contrary to the expectation of the government. By official accounts to the 10th of March last, we know that part of the army had united itself to the independent cause, which has been the means of the revolution in Pernambuco, the principal maritime city in the Brazils. Every thing was conducted so quitely that only one colonel of artillery and an adjutant were killed on the occasion. The royal family immediately embarked for Portugal, in a vessel of war belonging to his Britannic majesty.

"By different vessels, and some private letters, we are assured that in the kingdom of St. Fé de Bogota there have been some severe actions fought. There is scarcely any communication between St. Fé and Santa Martha or Carthagena, and in consequence the greatest silence prevails.—The vessels on the Magdalena have been embargoed, and preparations were making for defence.

"Quito and Popayan have revolted, and are in possession of the independents. In Choco and Antioquia there are strong partion of guerillas, who annoy the royalits very much.

"By a schooner which arrived yesterday, four days from Carthagena, all the accounts respecting St. Fé are confirmed. This vessel ran away from Carthagena, and has brought passengers lieut.-colonel Urdaneta and his family, and six Carthagenians who escaped from the pontons of that place."

Extract of a letter from St. Thomas, dated the 30th of May 1817.

"On the 22d ultimo a Spanish fleet of 19 vessels, under convoy of a frigate and sloop of war, was off Margarita and remained in sight of the island for two days. It is said there were troops on board for the Spanish Main, but not having disembarked at Cumana, it is supposed they proceeded for La Guayra or Puerto Cabello.

"Lord Cochrane (says The Morning Chronicle) has sailed from England, with 300 officers, and $100,000 on board. His destination is not known; some people think he proceeds to Buenos Ayres, and others to Venezuela.

"It is reported here that general Morillo has been defeated in three different engagements, by one of the Independent Chiefs called Paez, who is said to have under his command an army of 7000 men, mostly composed of cavalry, armed with lances and carbines.—Such is the most current news here."

EXTRACTS FROM LONDON PAPERS.

General Decaen, the last of the French Officers of rank who followed the fortunes of Buonaparte, who was thought deserving of punishment by the present French government has been acquitted. It was discovered on his trial, that he came within the Act of Amnesty. The King of France is represented in the Journals to be quite well, and is about to shew himself in public as usual.

Letters brought from Canton by an American ship arived at Gibraltar, state that the embassy to China, under Lord Amherst, disembarked, all well, at Tienging, in the Gulph of Pe-tche lee, on the 26th of July, after a remarkably quick passage up the Yellow Sea. In September they were still in Pekin, but no accounts had been received of the progress made in the negociations entrusted to the Ambassador; but letters brought by the General Hewit from Tien-sing to Canton anticipate a favourable result to the embassy.

Letters from Genoa announce that troubles have broken out at Corfu, and that a shot was discharged at the English Governor's carriage.

Advices from Hamburg of the 26th Feb. affirm, that a conspiracy had been detected for destroying the Crown Prince of Sweden; but in what manner or for what final objects, is not so very easily guessed at. In addition to statements which have appeared on this subject in the Hamburgh papers, the private letters from Sweden contain various particulars. According to those, six assasins had been hired and introduced secretly into the Palace to murder the Prince, but a timely discovery of this atrocious purpose happily prevented its accomplishment.

The emperor of Morocco has ordered the restoration of two Dutch vessels, which were captured by a corsair; and ordered the arrest of the captain, as also the arrest of the governors of Tangiers and Rebat, who refused to give up the vessels on being requested by the Dutch consul.

A vessel has arrived at Liverpool from Demerara, after an unprecedented short passage of 30 days, which is at the rate of 100 miles each successive day.

Talleyrand, the most eminent living actor on the political stage of Europe, has been restored to his master's favour, and appeared at Court on Sunday and Monday. It is the peculiar lot of this adroit politician to be constantly affected by the changes in the ministerial barometer: he is one day in full favour, and the next he falls into disgrace, accompanied by all the humiliating severities which the etiquette of the French Court allows. His return to favour is a proof that the animosities of his master are not lasting. Policy, however, as well as good nature, may have dictated his pardon. He is the representative of the most ancient and powerful Baronial House in France. The successful game which he has played for the last 20 years has also made him the richest French subject. It is not to be wondered, therefore, that the king, with his usual good sense, should strive, by all fair and honourable means, to attach him to the interests of his family. Much spirit continues to be shewn in the French Chamber of Deputies since the practice of speaking extempore came into vogue.

The French minister of marine has declared he could not reduce the naval expences below 48 millions. "Bonaporte has left every thing in a state of frightful dilapidation; he only protected and fortified the conquered countries; he left our navy to perish, in order to spend treasures upon the ports of Antwerp and Flushing, which are become the prey of the foreigners."

An excellent grab.—Captain Appleby, from Honduros, informs, that a small schooner under Carthagenian colors, with one gun, and about 35 men, (supposed to have been fitted out at New Orleans) had captured off the Balize a Spanish feluche, laden with *half a million of Dollars*, and Indigo to nearly the same amount. The feluche was bound to Havana, and it is supposed that the privateer had got intelligence of her, while she was taking in her valuable cargo at Guatamala.—*Norfolk paper.*

NARRATIVE OF BONAPARTE. *Concluded*

"Where," said he, "were you educated?"—I replied, "in Edinburgh." "You have very eminent professors there, I know; I remember Dr. Brown's system was in repute during my first Italian campaign. I have read of your other men of note, and I wish you would call them to my recollection by repeating their names."—I accordingly mentioned Black in *Chymistry*; Monro in *Anatomy* and *Surgery*; and Gregory in *Physic*; but, at the same time, I observed, that while I particularized these distinguished characters, whose pupil I was, I could name others of equal merit in the different schools of the British empire. "I never knew," said Napoleon, "but one physician who was infallible in his diagnostics. He was certain in his discovery of the nature and seat of a disease; his name was Dubos; but, strange to say, he could not prescribe, and, consequently, would never undertake the treatment or cure of a complaint whose character his acumen could so accurately penetrate." I observed, "That he had a very able surgeon with him in Egypt, Monsieur Serry." "Yes," he answered, "he was excellent in his field arrangements: but I have had men with me, who in scientific knowledge, were far superior to him." "Mr. Percy," I said, "who joined you on the morning of the battle of Austerlitz, had the reputation of superior professional talents." "Ah," he exclaimed, with a glow on his countenance, "how did you know that?" "I must have read of it, in Serry's publication, or heard it mentioned by gen. Bertrand." He continued.

"It was my intention in France to have classed your profession into three divisions. I have always respected it: it is a science, and more than a science: because it requires a knowledge of several: Chymistry, Anatomy, Botany, and Physic. For the first class I should have selected the most eminent of the profession. "But how, general, would you have discovered them?"—"By their reputation, income, and the figure which they made in the world." "But would not that plan be liable to objection? Many men of merit live in obscurity."—"Then there let them remain," he said, "what else are they fit for? If I were to choose a surgeon from your fleet, should not I take him from the Northumberland in preference to the little brig?"—"There, general, you may also be mistaken."—"No, no, no, a man of talent in every station and condition in life will discover himself. Depend upon it I should be safe, in a general sense, in adopting my own plan. The first ranks should have had some honorary marks of distinction, exclusive of that respect in private life which their education will always command. The third class should be humble in extreme; nor would they have been permitted to administer any thing beyond the most inoffensive medicines."—"Perhaps, Sir," I remarked, "after such an arrangement, you might, according to our English custom, have submitted future candidates to an examination." "Yes, that might have been right."

"A physician," continued he, "appears to me to resemble a general officer. He must be a man of observation and discernment, with a penetrating eye.—Possessed of these qualities, he will discover the strength of the enemy's position. Thus far, Doctor Dubos could go, and no farther. A sagacious practitioner will just employ sufficient force to dispossess the enemy of his strong hold: a force beyond that might injure the citadel. Now, I think, if you carry your mercury too far you must do mischief; so I say of the practice of *Sangrado*."—I then expressed to him my surprise at the general good health which he had uniformly experienced during the singular vicissitudes of his extraordinary life. "Yes" he said, "my health has been very good. When the Italian army was encamped in the vicinity of swamps, many suffered by fever, while I had not any complaints, as I observed temperance, a general abstemious ballancing between my appetite and the powers of my digestive organs.—I had, at the same time, exercise sufficient, both of the body and mind." "It was reported, however, that you were very ill on your return from Egypt."—"I was very thin; and at that time subject to a bad cough. For my recovery I was indebted to Doctor Corvesart, who blistered me twice on the chest." "Report also said, that you were then subject also to an eruption at least on the skin—Your friend Goldsmid says so." "Yes," he answered, "I will tell you." Never shall I forget the pleasant manner in which he related this annecdote.

"At the siege of Toulon, I commanded a small battery of *two guns*. One of your boats approached close to the shore, and firing their gun killed two cannoneers by my side. I seized a ram-rod when it fell from the dead soldier's *warm* hand. The man as it happened, was diseased; and I found myself in a few days suffering under an inveterate *itch*. I had recourse to baths for a cure, and at that time succeeded. Five years after I had a return of the same complaint with increased violence, and I presume it had lurked in my blood during the whole interval. Of that I was shortly cured, and have never had any return."

The Newcastle and Orontes appeared from the heights of St. Helena on the morning of the 9th of June.

I now bent my steps to Longwood, where I arrived about ten in the morning: and I was no sooner known to be there, than Napoleon sent to desire I would breakfast with him in the garden. On my appearing he said, "you are come to take leave of us." "I am come up, General, with that intention."—"You will breakfast then," he added, pointing to a chair, which the attendant in waiting immediately placed for me. The following conversation then took place.

"Have you had letters from friends?"—"No, Sir, the ships cannot reach the bay before evening." "Is the Admiral known?"—"Yes, he is Admiral Malcolm." "Are you glad to return to England?" "Very glad indeed." "I am not surprised at it: but have you heard any news?"—"The last store-ship which came from England brought some new publications:—*The Quarterly Review*; a book styled, *Prat's letters to his Kinsfolk, &c.*; and *Boyse's Buonaparte*." "Have you read them?"—I have, indeed, with more than common interest."—"And what occasioned this particular feeling of interest?"—"There is more truth and candour displayed in these two particulars than any I have hitherto read; and more particularly the work of Mr Boyce, which I should wish you to see." "Why, then did you not buy it for me?"—"There happened, General, to be but one copy on the island, and it was purchased by a gentleman on his way to China, who wished me to read it; that, by correcting any inaccuracies I might observe, the work would become doubly interesting to his friends in that part of the world." "Is it like the work of Helen Maria Williams?" "Very superior, and much more authentic." "Of what does it treat?"—"Your motives for quitting Elba; your subsequent conduct, from your landing at Frejus till you embarked in the Bellerophon. They still, however, represent you as subject to violent fits of passion, taking hasty strides across your apartment, with other impetuous marks of anger and disappointment. There is also a pathetic story related of the introduction of Gen. Solignac, when he waited upon you from the Chamber of Deputies to urge your abdication. This author, as well as Paul, whose letters are under a feigned name, give very interesting particulars of Waterloo. It will, I think, make you smile, General, when I tell you that your guide, La Coste, is not forgotten. He is represented as having been most dreadfully frightened."—"Frightened! at what?"—"At the balls, Sir, that were flying about him. It is said also that you at the time rallied and consoled him with the assurance, that it was much more honourable to receive a ball in the breast than in the back. Besides, he is made to complain, that he was very inadequately recompensed for the labour and dangers of the day; that a single Napoleon was his only reward." Napoleon instantly replied, with an intelligent smile, "It might as well have been said 500." I continued:

"Mr. Boyce appears to me to have been very attentive to accuracy in his report of the two contending armies."—"What number," I was instantly asked, "does he give to that of France?" "He quoted from an officer, and makes them to have been 70,000." The reply was, "I had 71,000: and how many English is it stated there were in the field?" "Including the German Legion, I understand, there were 30,000 British troops; which, united with the Belgians, Hanoverians and Brunswickers, formed a whole of sixty-eight thousand men." men." "How many Prussians were there under Bulow?"—"I cannot correctly say; perhaps 15,000."—and how many on the arrival of Blucher, in the evening?"—"I really do not know, but it is said that the Duke of Wellington acknowledged how very happy he felt at the appearance of his old friend; and that the person did not exist who could have been more welcome to him in the course of the evening than Blucher."

Ever since I had enjoyed an occasional communication with Napoleon, I never ceased to be animated with a strong and curious desire to learn his opinion of our renowned commander. I had repeatedly heard that he did not withhold it, but I could never ascertain the fact on any certain authority. The present moment appeared to afford me the opportunity which I had so anxiously sought; as he seemed to be in a temper of more than usual communication and courtesy, though I have never had reason to complain of either. At all hazards I therefore resolved to make the trial, as it might be the only opportunity I should ever possess.—"The people of England," I said, "appear to feel an interest in knowing your sentiments respecting the military character of the duke of Wellington. They have no doubt that you would be just; and, perhaps, they may indulge the expectation that your justice would produce an eulogium of which the duke of Wellington might be proud." Silence ensued; I began to think that I might have gone rather too far; for it is true, that I had never before addressed him without looking full in his face for a reply, but my eyes dropped at the pause, and no reply was made. This, however, was the second question I had ever asked which remained a moment unanswered.

At the same time, he did not appear to be in the least displeased, as in a few minutes he renewed the conversation with an inquiry.

I was this morning curiously gratified by a military description of the various movements of the French army, on Napoleon's Chart, from the day it passed the Sambre to the eventful battle of Waterloo.——I naturally expected, as you may suppose, a detail of those various circumstances by which it was lost, or, which amounts to the same thing, the *why* and the *wherefore* it was not gained. My conjecture was not ill-founded, for Gourgond proceeded to point out to me the errors which were committed by some of the principal commanders in the French army, and proved so fatal to the last great effort of their imperial master. These he traced with a readiness and perspicuity which induced me to imagine, at the time, that I clearly comprehended the whole.—Nevertheless, I have my doubts, whether I shall make the errors of these blundering captains as clear to you as they were, in my fancy, made apparent to me.

Napoleon, it seems, was completely ignorant of the movement made from Frasnes, by Count Erelon (Drouet) on the 16th—for when he appeared near Ligny, Napoleon actually *deployed* a column of French to oppose him, mistaking his force, at the time, for a division of the Prussian army.—Erelon was now made acquainted with the defeat of the Prussians, and, without thinking it necessary to have any communication with Napoleon, as to future operations, returned to his original position. That division of the army, therefore, became totally useless for that day, both to the emperor and to marshal Ney. Grouchy, losing sight of Blucher, and taking the circuitous route which he pursued, was represented as having committed a most fatal error. While the right wing of the French, in the battle of the 18th, was engaged, in defeating the flank movement of Bulow, of which they were perfectly apprised, marshal Ney had orders to engage the attention of the English during this part of the action, but by no means to hazard the loss of his troops, or to exhaust their strength. Ney, it appears, did not obey the order, or met with circumstances that rendered it impracticable for him to adhere to it. He was stated to have contended for the occupation of a height, and thus weakened his corps, so that when the imperial guards were brought to the charge, he was unable to assist them. I understood that Napoleon had crossed the Sambre with 111,000 men. In the battles of Ligny and Quatre Bras he lost 10,000 Grouchy's division consisted of 30,000, detached to follow Blucher, leaving an effective force, on the morning of the 18th, of 71,000. I hope you will comprehend my account, which, I think, was the purport of general Gourgond's statement to me. Though I do not know any two characters more liable to a small share of perplexity than a sailor describing a *terra firma* battle, and a soldier entering into the particulars of a naval engagement. But, by way of climax, I was assured that the report of Bonaparte's standing on an elevated wooden frame to obtain a commanding view of the field of battle, is altogether a misrepresentation. It was, on the contrary, a raised mound of earth, where he placed himself with his staff; and the ground being sloppy and slippery, he ordered some trusses of straw to be placed under his feet to keep them dry and prevent his sliding.

This was the last visit I paid to Napoleon; and when I took my leave of him he rose from his chair, and said, "I wish you health and happiness, and a safe voyage to your country, where I hope you will find your friends in health, and ready to receive you."

Gedrukt, en Saturdags 's Morgens uitgeven,
By WILLIAM LEE.
Drukker van Zyne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden.